

NEW AUSTRALIAN MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

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Fam. GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Gen. *Epithetica*, nov.*ἐπιθησετικο*, active.

Tongue present. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, scarcely reaching vertex, rather stout, laterally compressed, slightly rough-scaled; terminal joint shorter than second, obtusely pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Antennae about $\frac{3}{2}$, without pecten; in male simple. Thorax with a posterior crest. Middle tibiae much thickened with scales towards apex. Posterior tibiae clothed with long loose hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 2 from shortly before angle, 7 and 8 coincident, 11 from before middle of cell. Hindwings broadly ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5, 6, 7 separate, parallel.

This interesting genus has neuration identical with *Hierodoris*, Meyr., from New Zealand, but differs in the long-haired posterior tibiae and presence of a thoracic crest. It is probably an independent development from *Heliostibes*, Zel., also from New Zealand, but not, so far, known from Australia.

Epithetica typhoscia, n. sp.*τυφοσκιος*, darkly shaded.

♂, 14-15 mm. Head fuscous; face grey. Palpi pale-grey irrorated extensively with blackish, which sometimes forms transverse rings. Antennae fuscous annulated with pale grey; in male simple. Thorax dark fuscous; patagia and a pair of lateral spots brown. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous; posterior tibiae and tarsi partly whitish-ochreous. Forewings sub-oblong, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate beneath apex, slightly oblique; dark fuscous; a suffused brown subbasal fascia; a brown incomplete fascia from dorsum before middle, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across disc, edged anteriorly with grey; immediately after this a suffused grey fascia from midcosta to beyond middorsum, in it a fine black line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; another grey fascia containing a dark line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen above tornus; terminal edge fuscous preceded by a grey line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

New South Wales: Lismore, in October, two specimens.

SAGALASSA HOMOTONA, Swin.

Balataea homotona, Swin., Cat. Oxf. Mus., i., p. 36, pl. ii., f. 18.

♂, 22 mm. Head dark fuscous; face partly ochreous. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous, lower surface whitish-ochreous. Antennae dark fuscous; in male with thickened stalk, pectinations 2. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous with white subbasal and median transverse lines on dorsum; beneath irregularly mixed with white. Legs [middle pair absent] dark fuscous; dorsum of tibiae except base and posterior third whitish-ochreous; apices of tibiae and first two tarsal joints whitish. Forewings narrowly oblong, dilated beyond middle, costa sinuate, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; costa narrowly ochreous to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence whitish; a few ochreous scales above $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; an elongate-oval longitudinal ochreous spot in middle of terminal area; cilia

fuscous. Hindwings with termen nearly straight; dark fuscous; costa broadly ochreous-whitish; central area of disc scaleless, transparent; cilia fuscous.

Described from the type in Oxford Museum, labelled "Australia." This species is otherwise unknown to me.

Sagalassa poecilota, n. sp.

ποικιλοτος, variegated.

♂, ♀, 18-19 mm. Head brownish-grey. Palpi porrect; second joint with an apical tuft of hairs above; terminal joint with apex obtusely rounded; whitish-ochreous partly suffused with fuscous. Antennae brownish-grey mixed with fuscous; in male serrate with moderate ciliations 1. Thorax brownish-grey, in centre fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, apices of segments ringed with ochreous. Legs fuscous; tarsal annulations and hairs on posterior tibiae ochreous. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa straight to middle, thence arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; brownish-grey towards base suffused with ochreous-whitish, beyond middle purple-tinged; an inwardly oblique fuscous-brown fascia from midcosta to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, narrow on costa, gradually broadening to dorsum; an obscure, suffused, subterminal fuscous line, sharply angulated inwards in disc; some reddish apical suffusion; a fuscous terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; dark fuscous; a median orange spot before middle, and a second, smaller, between it and dorsum; cilia pale orange.

North Queensland: Kuranda, three specimens, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd, bred from the fruits of *Calamus australis*.

TORTYRA DIVITIOSA, Wlk.

Saptha divitiosa, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxx., p. 105.

Badera nobilis, Feld., Reise Nov., pl. 139, f. 9.

Tortyra divitiosa, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1907, p. 99.

North Queensland: Claudie River, one specimen, taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw; also from New Guinea and Moluccas. Not previously recorded from Australia.

Simaethis lygaeopa, n. sp.

λυγαιωπος, dark.

♂, 16 mm. Head fuscous-brown thinly sprinkled with fine whitish points. Palpi white; second joint with three blackish rings; terminal joint with three blackish rings including apex. Antennae white sharply ringed with black; ciliations in male 4. Thorax fuscous-brown with fine whitish points. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa strongly arched, apex obtusely angled, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; dark fuscous-brown sprinkled with whitish scales, the absence of which leaves dark markings; a subbasal fascia; another narrower at $\frac{1}{5}$, followed by a whitish costal dot; a broad fascia from costa before middle, contracting in disc to a dentate line, which finally curves outwards to beyond middle of dorsum; beyond this are two whitish costal dots, between which originates a fine line, which is strongly bent outwards towards termen, before which it is thrice dentate, then bent inwards, and continued parallel to termen, but does not reach dorsum; beyond and parallel to this is a subterminal line, which does not reach costa; cilia fuscous with a black basal and whitish terminal line. Hindwings with termen only slightly bowed; fuscous; cilia fuscous, apices paler.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December, two specimens; New South Wales: Lismore, in January.

Fam. HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

Zelleria orthopleura, n. sp.

ὀρθοπλευρος, with straight costa.

♂, ♀, 13-15 mm. Head grey. Palpi slender; whitish. Antennae grey. Thorax grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey; posterior pair and middle tarsi whitish. Forewings narrow, costa straight, apex rounded, termen and dorsum continuous, straight; grey; numerous fuscous dots, some on basal half of costa, a subterminal and a subdorsal series in disc; a suffused inwardly oblique mark in disc before middle, and another on middorsum; cilia grey with some fuscous irroration around apex. Hindwings lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 3; pale grey.

Nearest *Z. araeodes*, Meyr.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August; Coolangatta, in September; Charleville, in September; four specimens.

Zelleria euthysema, n. sp.

ευθυσσημος, with straight marking.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae grey, whitish towards base. Thorax white; patagia orange. Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings lanceolate, costa strongly arched, apex acute, termen and dorsum continuous, straight; white; a slender yellow subcostal line to $\frac{2}{3}$; a yellow or orange median streak from base to above tornus, in posterior half edged above with grey; a suffused streak of grey irroration from beyond middle of disc to apex, broadening posteriorly; cilia white irrorated with grey, sometimes tinged with yellow beneath apex, on dorsum grey-whitish. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; pale grey; cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$, grey-whitish.

Queensland: Crow's Nest, near Toowoomba, in October; Stanthorpe, in February; two specimens.

Zelleria panceuthes, n. sp.

παγκευθης, well concealed.

♂, 12 mm. Head fuscous-brown. Palpi whitish, external surface mixed with fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight, apex pointed; fuscous-brown with fuscous irroration; a series of minute fuscous dots on costa from base to middle; a paler dorsal streak suddenly broadening at $\frac{1}{3}$ so as to extend beyond middle of disc, this extension is bounded anteriorly by a defined oblique line, posteriorly it is suffused and undefined; cilia grey, on and near apex fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia $3\frac{1}{2}$, grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in January, one specimen.

Zelleria perimeces, n. sp.

περιμηκης, elongate.

♂, ♀, 20-22 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax grey. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings moderately narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtusely pointed; grey with a few fuscous scales; some scattered fuscous dots, more numerous towards base; an inwardly-oblique fuscous line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum more or less developed; a brownish-fuscous apical spot; cilia grey, around apex fuscous. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia 1, grey.

Victoria: Mount Macedon, near Gisborne, in March, five specimens received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, who found the pupae beneath the thin bark of smooth gum (*Eucalyptus*) trunks. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Xyrosaris acroxutha, n. sp.

ακροξουθος, tawny at the apex.

♂, 15 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous, inner surface whitish; second joint slender, not tufted; terminal joint dilated with long hairs obscuring apex. Antennae grey. Thorax whitish with some grey irroration. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen and dorsum continuous, straight; grey with some fuscous irroration; towards dorsum suffused with whitish; 4 or 5 fuscous dots on basal third of costa and two subcostal dots beyond this; an interrupted blackish line on apical end of costa, and some blackish scales on terminal edge; cilia orange-brown with two postmedian fuscous lines, on dorsum grey. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$, grey.

Not unlike *X. dryopa*, Meyr., but palpi not tufted on second joint.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in December, one specimen.

Prays parilis, n. sp.

Parilis, similar.

♂, ♀, 11-13 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae grey. Thorax white; anterior edge fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen very oblique; white; markings fuscous; a series of strigulae on basal third of costa, and another on basal third of dorsum, some dot-like, others produced into disc; a moderate fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, sometimes divided on costa into strigulae separated by white dots, constricted in middle; a subapical costal spot, and a large spot on termen above tornus, sometimes connected; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Nearest *P. inscripta*, Meyr., but with white thorax and only one fascia on forewing.

Queensland: Brisbane, in November and December, three specimens.

Prays amblystola, n. sp.

ἀμβλυστολος, in dull clothing.

♂, 14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi and antennae fuscous. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen very oblique; fuscous-brown; a median whitish streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, suffusedly connected with middorsum, and again with tornus; some patchy whitish suffusion on apical portion of disc; cilia brown. Hindwings grey, thinly scaled; cilia grey.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (3,500 feet), in January, two specimens.

Charicrata sericoleuca, n. sp.

σηρικολευκος, silky-white.

♀, 13-14 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen pale grey. Legs white; tarsi with fine fuscous annulations. Forewings narrow-oval, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; shining white faintly tinged with ochreous and sparsely irrorated with pale fuscous, which forms fine transverse strigulae, near apex and termen this is replaced by dark fuscous; cilia ochreous-whitish, sometimes with fuscous apical dots. Hindwings and cilia white.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in January; New South Wales: Lismore, in October, two specimens.

HYPONOMEUTA INTERRUPTELLUS, Saub.

Teinoptila interruptella, Saub., Semp. Schmet. Phil., ii., p. 701, pl. 66, f. 16.

Yponomeuta interruptellus, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1907, p. 77.

♂, 20 mm. Head whitish with a dark-fuscous central spot on crown. Palpi dark fuscous, inner surface whitish. Antennae dark fuscous, towards apex whitish. Thorax whitish with a posterior fuscous spot. Abdomen dark fuscous, under-surface whitish. Legs, dorsal surface fuscous, ventral whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous with three irregular whitish blotches; first subbasal to 3, with two circular indentations above and beneath; second postmedian, containing a circular fuscous dot; third smaller, its lower edge touching termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Not having seen the description of this species I cannot be sure of its identification, but from the meagre particulars given by Mr. Meyrick it seems probable.

North Queensland: Claudie River, in February, one specimen taken by Mr. J. A. Kershaw; also from New Guinea and Phillipine Islands.

HYPONOMEUTA MYRIOSEMUS, Turn.

This species and the following are very closely allied, and both are slightly variable; probably, however, they are really distinct. My original material consisted of three examples, of which two are *paurodes*, only the type being *myriosemus*. As I have now more examples, I think it desirable to redescribe them.

♂, 24-30 mm.; ♀, 30-32 mm. Forewings with costa nearly straight to middle, thence gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight; white with blackish markings; costal edge towards base blackish; a series of 4 or 5 dots on basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa, sometimes followed by a sixth dot; beyond this a subcostal series of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 dots; a median series of 3 or 4 dots in basal $\frac{1}{3}$, the first basal, second and third on fold; a submedian series of 2 or 3 dots in apical $\frac{1}{2}$; a subdorsal series of 4 or 5 dots; a dot on tornus, a variable number of terminal dots, sometimes partly confluent, sometimes those near apex partly obsolete; terminal edge beneath apex blackish; cilia white with a grey or fuscous postmedian line sometimes extending to apices. Hindwings grey, towards base suffused with whitish; cilia grey, apices sometimes whitish, on tornus and dorsum whitish.

Queensland: Duaringa (Meyrick); Brisbane; Mount Tambourine, in November and January; Coolangatta, in October; five specimens; New South Wales: Katoomba (Meyrick).

HYPONOMEUTA PAURODES, Meyr.

Yponomeuta paurodes, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1907, p. 150.

♂, 18-24 mm.; ♀, 20-26 mm. Forewings more arched towards apex than in *myriosemus*, apex and termen more rounded; white with blackish markings; costal edge towards base blackish; a costal series of 4 or 5 dots on basal $\frac{2}{3}$; a subcostal series of 3 (rarely 4) dots beyond these; a median series of 4 dots in basal $\frac{1}{3}$, the first basal, second and third on fold; two submedian dots in apical half; a subdorsal series of 3 dots (one example has a minute fourth dot on one side only); a dot on tornus, a second on termen below middle, sometimes two minute dots between these; upper part of termen without dots and fuscous edge (one example has two minute dots arranged longitudinally before and at a short distance from apex on one side only); cilia wholly white. Hindwings grey, towards base suffused with whitish; cilia white, bases sometimes grey but not on tornus and dorsum.

The best points of distinction from *H. myriosemus* appear to be the shape of the forewings, their wholly white cilia, the absence of blackish dots on terminal edge beneath apex, and the almost invariable restriction of the sub-dorsal dots to three.

North Queensland: Townsville, in July and August (Dodg); Queensland: Brisbane, in August; Coolangatta, in January and April; ten specimens.

***Atteva hesychima*, n. sp.**

ἡσυχίμος, quiet.

♀, 32 mm. Head orange. Palpi fuscous; second joint with basal and apical whitish rings. Antennae grey. Thorax whitish; a fuscous spot on base of each patagium and another just before posterior apex. Abdomen whitish; a large fuscous spot on dorsum of each segment. Legs grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish; a broad grey costal streak from base, narrowing to a point at $\frac{5}{8}$; a broad grey dorsal streak from $\frac{1}{4}$, narrowing to a point before tornus; a terminal fascia, broadest at apex, not reaching tornus, grey, near apex suffused with fuscous; a fuscous spot on base of costa, one above and another beneath fold near base, two on edge of costal streak at middle and $\frac{2}{3}$, one on fold at $\frac{1}{3}$ resting on dorsal streak, another at $\frac{2}{3}$ in a line with this, one posterior and between the last and second subcostal spot, a third subcostal, three close together in a line above tornus; cilia fuscous-grey. Hindwings broader ($1\frac{1}{2}$); grey; cilia grey-whitish becoming whitish on tornus and dorsum.

In the type 8 and 9 of forewing are stalked on one side, separate on the other.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in December, one specimen.

***Ethmia albista*, n. sp.**

ἀλβίστος, most happy.

♂, ♀, 16-20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax blackish. Antennae blackish, in male minutely ciliated. Abdomen blackish; tuft ochreous; underside in female ochreous towards apex. Legs blackish; hairs on posterior tibiae yellow. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded, dark fuscous; a blackish discal dot in middle at $\frac{2}{3}$, more or less distinct; rarely this is preceded by a similar dot before middle; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings elongate, as broad as forewings; orange-yellow; a large blackish apical blotch; cilia blackish, towards tornus and on dorsum yellow.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,500 ft.), in October, seven specimens. This pretty little species was rather common on the upper slopes of Mount Mowbullan.

TANAOCYBETA OOPTILA, Turn.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in December, one worn specimen, which I refer to this species; the first discal dot is expanded into a small fuscous blotch. In this genus the antennae of male are bipectinated (not unipectinated as stated in my diagnosis), and the forewings have 8, 9, 10 stalked.

Gen. *Lissochroa*, nov.

λίσσοχροος, smooth skinned.

Head smooth with some loose anterior scales between antennae. Tongue present. Palpi smooth, slender, porrect; terminal joint shorter than second. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Antennae about $\frac{3}{2}$, basal joint long and flattened to form a rudimentary eyecap, pecten strongly developed. Posterior tibiae smooth. Forewings with 2 from shortly before angle, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 from

shortly above angle, 6 from middle, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 from shortly before angle, 11 from before middle. Hindwings with 3 and 4 coincident, 5, 6, 7 separate, parallel, discocellulars very oblique between 7 and 5. Intermediate between *Chionogenes*, Meyr., and *Sphenograptis*, Meyr.

Lissochroa argostola, n. sp.

αργοστολος, robed in white.

♀, 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennae grey, towards base white. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish. Forewings ovate-lanceolate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen very oblique; shining white with a few scattered fuscous scales; a fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, followed by three equidistant spots connected by slight fuscous irroration; a fine interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia white, apices fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; whitish-grey; cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; whitish-grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, one example taken many years back; New South Wales: Lismore, in July.

Fam. GRACILARIADAE.

Epicephala stephanephora, n. sp.

στεφανηφορος, wearing a crown.

♂, ♀, 11-13 mm. Head ochreous on crown; face and palpi white. Antennae pale grey, darker towards apex. Thorax white. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings grey; a broad white dorsal streak, its upper edge rather irregular; a triangular white costal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$, prolonged on costal edge towards base; two white costal spots beyond middle, followed by a short streak; a leaden-metallic transverse line cuts off a small apical area, which is white, and contains a large central fuscous spot; cilia white with a complete basal and a short apical blackish line, on dorsum grey. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey; cilia 5, grey.

Easily recognized by the ochreous crown.

Queensland: Brisbane, in April; Stradbroke Island, in December; two specimens.

Acrocercops pertenuis, n. sp.

Pertenuis, very small.

♀, 6 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae pale grey becoming whitish towards base. Thorax and abdomen white. Legs white; tarsi with slender fuscous annulations. Forewings white; three pale-fuscous transverse fasciae at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$, the first two indistinct; an apical black spot; cilia pale fuscous, on costa and dorsum white. Hindwings lanceolate; whitish; cilia 4, whitish.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in October, one specimen.

ACROCERCOPS HETEROPSIS, Low.

Queensland: Charleville, in September. I took three examples of this curiously-marked species on the lee side of a fence after a storm. The thorax is depressed, not raised from the surface in the position of rest. The fuscous colouring of the hindwings is confined to the male; in the female these are grey. This form of sexual difference does not occur in any other species of the genus, so far as I know.

Parectopa actinosema, n. sp.

ἀκτινωσημος, brilliantly marked.

♂, 9 mm. Head silvery-white. Palpi whitish; second joint fuscous externally; terminal joint as long as second. Antennae fuscous; basal joint

with a terminal tuft of long scales anteriorly. Thorax white; patagia fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi broadly annulated with white; middle tibiae strongly expanded at apex. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight; brownish-fuscous; four snow-white spots edged with fuscous; first on base of dorsum, elongate; second on dorsum from before $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle, upper edge curved, reaching more than half across disc; third on dorsum from beyond middle to $\frac{5}{8}$, reaching half across disc, upper edge bisinuate; fourth subapical, smaller, oval; cilia grey, on apex ochreous-brown. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in October, one specimen.

Gracilaria pedina, n. sp.

πεδινος, living on the plain.

♂, 12-13 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi whitish, apex of second joint and a subapical ring on terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennae grey annulated with fuscous. Legs fuscous irrorated with whitish; posterior pair and middle tarsi mostly whitish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa strongly arched towards apex; grey finely irrorated with dark fuscous; a broadly suffused whitish streak, not clearly defined, on costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, containing some dark-fuscous scales, and two dark-fuscous dots in basal part, interrupted almost completely by dark-fuscous scales before middle; cilia grey, around apex mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Charleville, in September, two specimens.

GRACILARIA THIOPHYLLA, Turn.

I think *G. liparoxantha*, Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii., p. 297 (1920), is a synonym.

Fam. PLUTELLIDAE.

Gen. *Leuroptila*, nov.

λευροπιλος, smooth winged.

Head moderately rough haired, with anterior rough hairs on fillet; face smooth. Labial palpi rather long, smooth, drooping; terminal joint shorter than second. Tongue developed. Maxillary palpi very short, porrect. Antennae $\frac{4}{5}$; basal joint stout, with strong pecten. Posterior tibiae smooth scaled. Forewings with 2 and 3 connate from angle of cell, 4 absent, 7 to costa, 8 and 10 absent. Hindwings eiongate-ovate; 4 absent, 3 and 5 connate, 6 and 7 widely separate, parallel.

Related, I think, though distantly, to *Tonza*, Wlk. In that genus I think vein 7 is present and runs to costa, the absent veins being 5, 8, 9, and 10.

Leuroptila tephropasta, n. sp.

τεφροπαστος, sprinkled with ashes.

♀, 13 mm. Head and palpi ochreous grey-whitish. Antennae grey, towards base paler. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen grey. Legs pale grey. Forewings moderate, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex obtuse; ochreous-grey-whitish finely irrorated and transversely strigulated with grey; suffused grey spots on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum and in disc above tornus; cilia pale ochreous-grey with apical and subapical fuscous lines. Hindwings grey; cilia 1, grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in December, one specimen.

Diathryptica callibrya, n. sp.

καλλιβρυος, beautifully moss-green.

♂, 14 mm. Head green. Palpi fuscous; inner surface grey-whitish. Antennae fuscous; ventral surface grey-whitish; in male simple. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair paler; tarsi ringed

with whitish. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale grey mottled with fuscous and suffused with green; a broad green dorsal streak, its edge very irregular, obtusely indented at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, containing a basal dorsal fuscous spot; six equidistant quadrangular dark costal spots; centre of disc suffusedly darker; terminal edge irrorated with black and white scales; cilia green, apices paler, a fuscous bar at apex, and another on costa before apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; grey; cilia $\frac{2}{3}$, grey.

This protectively coloured but singularly beautiful moth is difficult to describe; it is, however, unlike anything else.

Queensland: National Park (3,500-4,000 feet), in December, two specimens.

Diathryptica theticopis, n. sp.

θητικωπισ, of menial appearance.

♀, 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish; paired fuscous dots on dorsum of third to sixth segments. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-fuscous with moderate dark-fuscous irroration; a dark-fuscous discal dot at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 stalked; whitish; cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, whitish.

Queensland: Brisbane, in April, one specimen.

Orthenches liparochroa, n. sp.

λιπαροχροος, glossy.

♂, 17 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base fuscous. Abdomen and hindlegs whitish. Forewings moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; very pale ochreous with general fuscous irroration and markings, rather glossy; an ill-defined, rather broad, antemedian, transverse fascia; four fairly equidistant costal spots between this and apex; where fuscous irroration is less dense it forms small transverse strigulae; cilia whitish-ochreous with a fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings broadly ovate; grey-whitish; cilia $\frac{1}{4}$, grey-whitish.

Queensland: Killarney, in October, one specimen.

Orthenches pleurosticta, n. sp.

πλευροστικτος, with spotted costa.

♂, 15 mm. Head fuscous; face ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous; inner surface ochreous-whitish. Antennae fuscous; pecten ochreous-whitish. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous; all tarsi fuscous with two whitish rings. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex nearly rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; whitish irrorated and marked with fuscous-grey; a clearly defined basal patch, its edge running from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; costa with numerous minute strigulae; a large triangular discal spot above tornus, and another between this and termen; cilia fuscous, apices whitish except on tornus and dorsum. Hindwings elongate-ovate; grey; cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in October, one specimen.

Paraphyllis pamphaea, n. sp.

παμφαιος, all dusky.

♂, ♀, 18-24 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi whitish. Antennae fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings with costa moderately arched, apex pointed; fuscous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Brisbane, in February; Victoria: Gisborne, in September; three specimens.

Paraphyllis diatoma, n. sp.

διατομος, divided throughout.

♀, 24 mm. Head, antennae, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings with costa strongly arched, apex pointed; fuscous; a broad whitish line slightly above middle from base to apex; cilia fuscous, on apex whitish. Hindwings broadly lanceolate, fuscous; cilia fuscous.

New South Wales: Sydney, one specimen.

Paraphyllis stichogramma, n. sp.

στιχογραμμος, marked with lines.

♂, 20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi whitish; extreme apex fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey. Legs grey [posterior pair broken off]. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, termen very oblique, tornus not defined; a well-marked but ill-defined white streak from middle of disc to termen; an obscure suffused white dorsal streak, not reaching base; cilia fuscous, on dorsum grey. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$, grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in December, one specimen.

Paraphyllis ochrocera, n. sp.

ωχροκερος, with pale antennae.

♂, 18 mm. Head whitish. Palpi grey; internal surface whitish. Antennae whitish; apical half grey. Thorax fuscous; anterior edge whitish. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous; hairs on posterior tibiae ochreous tinged. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; fuscous; a narrow whitish streak on basal half of costa; a similar median streak from base throughout, broadening just before termen; a third streak on posterior half of fold; cilia fuscous. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia 1, grey.

A true *Paraphyllis*, but differs from other species in 7 and 8 of forewings being separate at origin.

Northern Territory: Darwin, one specimen received from Mr. G. F. Hill.

Fam. COPROMORPHIDAE.

HYPERTROPHA TORTRICIFORMIS, Gn.

North Queensland: Claudie River, in December, one specimen, differing from the typical form in having the hindwings fuscous, except for a rather small orange median spot. This may represent a local race or subspecies.

Fam. AMPHITHERIDAE.

AMPHITHERA HETEROLEUCA, Turn.

Having obtained a series of this species from the National Park, Queensland, I am satisfied that *A. monstruosa*, Turn., is the same species. It differs only in the less development of white apices to the forewings, and this differs in individual specimens.

North Queensland: Herberton; Queensland: Nambour, Brisbane, Coolangatta, National Park (3-4,000 feet); New South Wales: Ebor, Katoomba.

Amphithera hemerina, n. sp.

ήμερινα, diurnal.

♂, 18 mm. Eyes much enlarged ventrally, sharply incised posteriorly, so as to partially separate a smaller dorsal portion. Head and palpi brassy-yellow. Antennae longer than forewings [tips broken off], simple; brassy-yellow annulated with fuscous. Thorax fuscous with large anterior and smaller posterior brassy-yellow spots. Abdomen fuscous; beneath pale ochreous; apical third shining white. Legs pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; fuscous; markings brassy-yellow, their edges rather suffused; a basal fascia; a suffused patch on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, which gives off two clear processes; first inwards to middorsum, gradually broadening towards dorsum; second outwards to below middle of termen; an apical spot, its outer edge defined by a blackish line; cilia fuscous barred with yellow at apex and opposite terminal process. Hindwings with 4 absent; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Notwithstanding the absence of vein 4 in the hindwings this species is allied to *A. heteroleuca*, and the ocular structure in the male shows the first stage in the development of the extraordinary eyes in the male of that species.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in January, one specimen.

Fam. LYONETIADAE.

Phyllocnistis eurymochla, n. sp.

εὐρομοχλος, broadly barred.

♂, 5 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennae whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish. Forewings moderate, apex rather obtusely pointed and deflexed; white; a broad fuscous longitudinal bar beneath middle third of costa, extending from immediately beneath costa to fold, giving off a slender line beneath costa towards base, receding from costa posteriorly, and ending in an obtusely rounded point, where it is joined by a fine fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; beyond this a fine transverse fuscous line; beyond this again a large pale-orange spot, limited posteriorly by a fine fuscous line, which bifurcates before running to costa; a black apical dot; cilia whitish. Hindwings almost linear; whitish; cilia over 12, whitish.

North Queensland: Kuranda in October, Herberton in June, two specimens, of which one is in Coll. Meyrick.

Phyllocnistis diplomochla, n. sp.

διπλομοχλος, doubly barred.

♂, ♀, 5 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennae white, becoming grey towards apex. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish. Forewings moderate, apex obtuse, with a very small deflexed terminal process; white; two longitudinal fuscous lines from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, first from base of costa, soon becoming subcostal, second median, area between them ochreous tinged; a short, outwardly oblique, fuscous streak from costa beyond middle; beyond this a fine fuscous transverse line; a black apical dot; cilia white with two costal bars and a subapical hook fuscous. Hindwings almost linear; whitish; cilia over 12, whitish.

Near *P. atractias*, Meyr., but without triangular dorsal spot.

Queensland: Brisbane, three specimens.

Phyllocnistis leptomianta, n. sp.

λεπτομιαντος, slightly stained.

♀, 5 mm. Head and thorax yellowish-white. Palpi whitish. Antennae whitish, towards apex tinged with grey. Abdomen and legs whitish. Forewings

moderate, apex acute; yellowish-white; short oblique fuscous streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and middle directed outwards; a similar streak from dorsum before tornus; cilia whitish with four fine fuscous streaks on costal portion, first two outwardly oblique, last two more transverse, and a short dorsal streak near apex. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; whitish; cilia over 12, whitish.

Distinguished by the yellow-tinged forewings without longitudinal streaks and apical dot.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August, one specimen.

Crobylophora psammoticta, n. sp.

ψαμμοστικτος, sandy spotted.

♂, 6-7 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs white. Forewings white; markings pale brownish-ochreous partly outlined with fuscous scales; a median basal spot, nearly confluent with a larger spot on fold; a third spot touching fold and middorsum, its long axis inwardly-oblique; two outwardly-oblique streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; a subapical costal dot; a raised silvery spot on tornus; cilia white. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; white; cilia white.

Queensland: Caloundra and Brisbane, in August, two specimens.

Leucoptera argodes, n. sp.

ἀργωδης, white.

♂, 6-8 mm. Head and thorax white; crown smooth. Antennae whitish or pale grey; basal joint white. Abdomen pale grey or grey-whitish. Legs white. Forewings shining white; sometimes two fine outwardly-oblique lines from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ and shortly before apex extending half across disc, but these may be very faint; a raised silvery spot at tornus, preceded and followed by a fuscous dot; cilia white, sometimes with a fine fuscous median line opposite apex. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; white; cilia white.

Very similar to *L. daricella*, Meyr., which I refer to the same genus; it may be distinguished by the first costal line being far beyond middle, and by the smooth crown.

North Queensland: Kuranda; Queensland: Brisbane, in August and September; five specimens.

Leucoptera strophidota, n. sp.

στροφιδωτος, girdled.

♀, 6 mm. Head white; frons prominent with a small crest of scales on crown. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Thorax white. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs white; anterior tarsi grey. Forewings shining white; a broad brassy transverse fascia at about $\frac{1}{3}$, fuscous in certain lights, dilated on dorsum, where it reaches middle; a large brassy apical spot; cilia white, with a fine fuscous apical hook. Hindwings almost linear; pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Though very distinctly marked, this and the following resemble *L. daricella* in the tufted head.

North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in October and November, three specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Leucoptera plagiomitra, n. sp.

πλαγιωμιτρος, obliquely girdled.

♂, ♀, 7-9 mm. Head and thorax white; crown with a crest of rough hairs. Antennae grey-whitish; basal joint white. Abdomen pale grey or whitish. Legs white; tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings shining white; a moderate, inwardly-oblique, brassy fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to near base of dorsum, somewhat

dilated on dorsum; a large brassy tornal spot; a short, outwardly-oblique, fuscous streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; a similar but broader streak at apex; cilia white, on costa and a fine apical hook fuscous. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; white; cilia white.

Queensland: Brisbane, in September; Toowoomba, in September and October; Bunya Mountains (3,500 feet), in October; six specimens.

***Leucoptera chalcopleura*, n. sp.**

χαλχοπλευρος, with sides of brass.

♀, 6 mm. Head and thorax white; crown smooth. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Abdomen and legs white. Forewings shining white; an outwardly-oblique, suboblong, coppery-fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; two short converging lines from costa beyond $\frac{2}{3}$, with intervening irroration, fuscous; a large silvery tornal spot narrowly edged anteriorly and posteriorly with blackish; cilia white, on tornus fuscous tinged, with two fine fuscous lines from costa. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; white; cilia white.

Queensland: Brisbane, in October, one specimen.

***Leucoptera melanolitha*, n. sp.**

μελανολιθος, black jewelled.

♀, 5 mm. Head and thorax snow-white; crown smooth. Antennae whitish-grey; basal joint white. Abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish. Forewings snow-white; a large, quadrangular, blackish spot on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, reaching fold; two fine, parallel, outwardly-oblique, fuscous streaks from costa at $\frac{2}{4}$ and before apex; a large, quadrangular, silvery, tornal spot, edged anteriorly and posteriorly with blackish; cilia white with a short, oblique, fuscous streak above apex, and two blackish dots, longitudinally placed beneath apex. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Resembles *L. chalcopleura*, but the costal spot is black and not oblique, the costal streaks are not converging, and the cilia are different.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 ft.), in January, one specimen.

***Leucoptera argyroptera*, n. sp.**

αργυροπτερος, silvery winged.

♀, 5 mm. Head white; crown smooth, silvery-grey. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Thorax silvery-grey. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish. Forewings silvery-grey; an outwardly-oblique, ochreous streak, edged with fuscous from midcosta, and a similar streak from middorsum, the two meeting at an acute angle; an ochreous spot on costa at $\frac{2}{4}$; a narrow subterminal ochreous fascia, preceded by a blackish dot on dorsum, and followed by a blackish spot in disc; a large grey spot slightly above tornus; cilia whitish, an outwardly-oblique fuscous line from costa, nearly meeting another from apex in a wide V. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

North Queensland: Bowen, in June, one specimen.

***Leucoptera iolitha*, n. sp.**

ιολιθος, with violet jewel.

♀, 6 mm. Head and thorax white. Antennae fuscous; basal joint white. Abdomen grey. Legs white; tarsi partly fuscous. Forewings shining white; a fine, fuscous, outwardly-oblique line from midcosta, meeting a curved line from $\frac{2}{4}$ dorsum; beyond these the disc is wholly brownish-ochreous, except for three white costal spots, a metallic tornal spot with violet reflections, and a

black subapical spot; cilia grey, on costa whitish with two fuscous streaks, one nearly transverse almost meeting another internally oblique from apex. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in October, one specimen.

Leucoptera diasticha, n. sp.

διαστειχος, through lined.

♀, 5 mm. Head and thorax white; crown smooth. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish. Forewings white; a fine fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to dorsum before tornus, followed by a pale-ochreous shade, which is limited by a second shorter parallel line reaching middle of disc; a third subapical line reaching as far; a silvery tornal spot, preceded and followed by a black dot; cilia white, with three diverging lines in costa, the third running to apex. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Recognizable by the through line from costa to dorsum.

New South Wales: Hornsby, in June, one specimen received from Dr. R. J. Tillyard.

Leucoptera toxeres, n. sp.

τοξηρης, bearing a bow.

♂, ♀, 4-5 mm. Head and thorax white; crown smooth. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Abdomen grey. Legs white. Forewings white; a fine, fuscous, outwardly-oblique line from costa before middle to middisc, a second parallel line just beyond middle, the included area pale-ochreous; a slightly outwardly-curved fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to dorsum before tornus; a short subapical line from costa; a pale-ochreous tornal blotch edged on termen by a dark-fuscous line; a black apical spot; cilia whitish. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

Recognizable by the curved, transverse, postmedian line.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in June; Queensland: Dulong, near Nambour, in April; two specimens.

Leucoptera asbolopasta, n. sp.

ασβολοπαστος, sprinkled with soot.

♂, 6 mm. Head and thorax white; crown smooth. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Abdomen pale grey with a large, subbasal, blackish, dorsal spot; tuft and underside whitish. Legs white. Forewings shining white; very faintly marked with ochreous; a costal spot beyond middle, two short lines from costa between this and apex, and a short erect mark from tornus; cilia white, two fine fuscous lines from costa, the second of these is prolonged in a sinuous fashion around apex and becomes blackish as far as tornus, limiting an ochreous-tinged basal area. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey-whitish densely irrorated with blackish scales except at apex; cilia whitish. Underside of both wings with greater part of disc densely irrorated with blackish scales.

Very similar to *L. periphracta*, Meyr., of which I have both sexes from the same locality, readily distinguished by the peculiar blackish irroration, which may be sexual.

North Queensland: Kuranda, one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Opostega chalcoplethes, n. sp.

χαλχοπληθης, filled with brass.

♂, 14 mm. Head white. Palpi grey. Antennae grey; basal joint white. Thorax brassy-fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs grey-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings lanceolate, apex acute; brassy-fuscous; a white costal streak from near base to near apex; a white dorsal streak from near base to

tornus, interrupted in middle; apex blackish; cilia white, on apex broadly blackish. Hindwings lanceolate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Western Australia: Perth, one specimen.

Opostega brithys, n. sp.

βριθυς, heavy.

♀, 16 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair greyish. Forewings white, slightly greyish tinged, becoming grey near apex; cilia grey, basal half fuscous around apex, on tornus and dorsum wholly whitish. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

A remarkably large species for this genus.

North Queensland: Cairns district, one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Opostega monotypa, n. sp.

μονοτυπος, with one mark.

♂, 8 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen and legs whitish. Forewings white; a suboval, fuscous, costal spot slightly beyond middle; a minute apical black dot; cilia whitish. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

North Queensland: Cairns district, one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Opostega atypa, n. sp.

ατυπος, without marking.

♀, 8 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen and legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings broadly-lanceolate, acute; white, towards dorsum faintly ochreous tinged; cilia whitish. Hindwings lanceolate; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

North Queensland: Cairns, in July, one specimen.

Opostega phaeospila, n. sp.

φαιοσπιλος, with dusky spot.

♂, 7 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings white; a small fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; two fine, outwardly-oblique, converging, short, fuscous streaks from costa before apex; cilia whitish, a fine, fuscous, transverse streak above apex, and a short, blackish, transverse streak opposite apex. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,500 to 4,000 feet), in January, one specimen.

Opostega centrospila, n. sp.

κεντροσπιλος, with central spot.

♂, 7-8 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennae grey, towards base white. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings moderate, apex obtuse; white with fuscous markings; an elongate spot in disc above middle; an oblique streak from midcosta and another from dorsum, the two sometimes meeting; a variable marginal suffusion on apex and termen; cilia whitish with some fuscous admixture, on dorsum grey-whitish. Hindwings lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 4, pale grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August; Mount Tambourine, in November; two specimens.

Opostega phaeopasta, n. sp.

φαιοπαστος, dusky sprinkled.

♀, 6 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi white. Antennae grey, towards base white. Abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish. Forewings moderate, obtuse, but with a short, narrow-pointed, apical process; white; a broadly suffused band of fuscous irroration from dorsum near base, towards and connected with costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, thence subcostal to near apex; a fuscous dot on termen; cilia whitish, beneath apical process fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; whitish; cilia 6, whitish.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in September, one specimen.

Bucculatrix ulocarena, n. sp.

οὐλοκαρηνος, shaggy headed.

♀, 6-7 mm. Head with a dense tuft of hairs on crown; whitish. Antennae grey; basal joint whitish, dilated into an eyecap, which is pectinate on anterior edge. Thorax grey-whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs grey. Forewings moderate, apex acute; grey-whitish, posterior half more or less irrorated with dark fuscous; cilia grey, on apex and termen irrorated with dark fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 5, grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in November, January, February, and March, four specimens.

Hierocrobyla lophocera, n. sp.

λοφοκερος, with crested antennae.

♂, 9 mm. Head whitish; crown smooth, a small crest of rough hairs on fillet. Antennae grey; basal joint whitish, elongate, dilated into an eyecap from the distal end of which projects a strong pointed process, nearly as long as itself. Thorax whitish-ochreous. [Abdomen broken off.] Legs whitish. Forewings narrow, apex pointed; whitish-ochreous; cilia ochreous-whitish, on dorsum grey-whitish. Hindwings lanceolate; grey-whitish; cilia 6, grey-whitish.

Like *H. sporodectis*, Meyr., but with peculiar antennal structure.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December, one specimen.

Lyonetia embolotypa, n. sp.

ἐμβολοτυπος, wedge marked.

♂, 8 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae whitish, towards apex grey; basal joint white. Thorax whitish. [Abdomen broken.] Legs whitish; posterior tibiae and first two tarsal joints with apical dark-fuscous dots. Forewings whitish; markings brownish-fuscous; a dorsal spot near base; a broad oblique streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum meeting another from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa at an acute angle in middle; a second oblique costal streak from beyond middle, nearly meeting a tornal spot; a third short costal streak at $\frac{3}{8}$, and another between this and apex; a black dot at apex; cilia grey, on costa and apex whitish with two costal and one apical brownish-fuscous bars. Hindwings almost linear; grey; cilia grey.

Nearest *L. leptomitella*, Meyr.; *Stegommata*, Meyr., is, I think, another name for *Lyonetia*.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November, one specimen.

Lyonetia acromelas, n. sp.

ἀκρομελας, black at the apex.

♂, 8 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi white. Antennae $1\frac{1}{2}$, basal joint dilated to form a broad eyecap; white, becoming grey towards apex. [Abdomen broken off.] Legs white; middle tarsi with blackish dots on dorsum [posterior pair broken off]. Forewings narrow, apex with a short, slender, acute, deflexed, terminal process; white; a very slender fuscous streak from $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum to middle of disc, strongly outwardly-oblique; similar streaks from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa and

tornus meeting in an acute angle at middisc; a slender transverse outwardly-curved line beyond this; an intensely black subapical spot; cilia whitish. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; whitish; cilia 10, whitish, a fuscous apical dot.

In this and the following the crown of head is smooth, except for a few raised scales on fillet between antennae.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in July, one specimen.

Lyonetia photina, n. sp.

φωτεινος, lustrous.

♂, 11-12 mm. Head vertically compressed, smooth, fillet projecting anteriorly, with a few rough scales on edge; brownish with green-brassy reflections; face white. Palpi white. Antennae over $1\frac{1}{2}$, broadly dilated at base to form a large eyecap; grey. Thorax brown with metallic lustre. Abdomen grey; beneath white. Legs white; posterior tarsi with four blackish dots on dorsum. Forewings narrow, apex bent dorsad in a twisted acuminate process; green-brassy and lustrous; three large, longitudinally oval spots resting on costa, where they are fuscous, becoming greenish-metallic in disc, the first two extending to dorsum; in certain lights costal part of disc between these spots is tinged with reddish-violet; cilia beneath apical process grey. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; grey; cilia 10, grey.

It is impossible to give an adequate verbal description of the ever-changing, flashing lustre of this brilliant insect.

North Queensland: Kuranda, three specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. **Coeliometopa**, nov.

κοιλιομετωπος, with hollowed front.

Head smooth on crown with a fringe of anteriorly projecting rough scales on fillet; face smooth, retreating, excavated so as to form a deep concavity. Labial palpi moderately long, slender, smooth, drooping. Maxillary palpi long, folded. Antennae $\frac{2}{3}$; basal joint stout without pecten. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked out of six, 7 to termen, 11 from somewhat beyond middle. Hindwings with all veins present, 6 and 7 stalked.

Coeliometopa hypolampes, n. sp.

υπολαμπης, somewhat shining.

♀, 12 mm. Head fuscous; face and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous on dorsal, grey on ventral surfaces. Forewings narrow-oblong, apex rounded; brownish-fuscous; a grey-whitish median suffusion based on costa and reaching fold; a broad grey-whitish line from costa before apex to termen; a grey-whitish terminal line from tornus to middle; a blackish median streak from above tornus to apex, interrupted on subapical whitish line; cilia grey, on apex brown with a fine, short, blackish hook. Hindwings lanceolate; grey with a coppery sheen; cilia 3, grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in January, one specimen.

ΟΡΟΓΟΝΑ ΤΡΙΣΤΙΚΤΑ, MEYR.

I suspect *O. calculata*, Meyr. (Exot. Micro., ii., p. 287), is a synonym of this. The number of black dots on forewing is variable.

North Queensland: Herberton; Queensland: Duinga, Nambour, Brisbane.

ΟΡΟΓΟΝΑ ΠΡΟΤΟΔΟΧΑ, MEYR.

The colour of the head appears to be variable. I have received two examples, which I cannot distinguish from this species, from Gisborne, with the head yellow.

OPOGONA BASILISSA, TURN.

Best distinguished from *O. protodoxa* by the shape of the basal costal streak. In *basilissa* it is broadest at or beyond its middle, in *protodoxa* broadest at its base.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, National Park (2,500 to 3,000 feet).

OPOGONA ORTHOTIS, MEYR.

This species is also variable. The thorax may be wholly yellow and the basal costal streak of forewings absent; intermediate examples between this and the typical form occur.

North Queensland: Cairns, Innisfail; Queensland: Nambour, Brisbane; Western Australia: Carnarvon.

Opogona papayae, n. sp.

♂, 12 mm. Head fuscous; fillet and face glossy grey-whitish. Labial palpi fuscous, internal surface whitish. Antennae pale ochreous; basal joint fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous, the latter whitish beneath. Legs pale fuscous. Forewings yellow; base of costa fuscous; a fine, blackish, irregular, transverse line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; immediately beyond this is a metallic line with bluish and purple reflections; disc posterior to this brownish-fuscous, with a few metallic scales, and a yellow, costal, subapical spot; cilia brownish. Hindwings lanceolate; brownish; cilia brownish.

Northern Territory: Darwin, in August, one specimen received from Mr. G. F. Hill with the note, "From Papaw stem, pupated 17-7-4, emerged 4-8-14."

Opogona crypsipyra, n. sp.

κρυψιπυρος, with hidden fire.

♀, 12 mm. Head, crown, and fillet fuscous; face whitish. Labial palpi fuscous. Antennae pale ochreous; basal joint fuscous. Thorax pale yellow, anterior margin broadly fuscous. Abdomen brownish-grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings pale yellow; a broad streak on basal $\frac{1}{2}$ of costa, terminating abruptly; apical area brownish-fuscous beyond an irregularly dentate, fine, blackish line from beyond midcosta to before tornus; the edge and part of the centre of this area shows brassy and violet reflections in oblique illumination; cilia brownish. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

Northern Territory: Darwin, one specimen from Mr. G. F. Hill with the note, "Destroys bark of Papaw plants."

Opogona flabilis, n. sp.

flabilis, airy.

♂, ♀, 8-9 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown; face whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint with an apical fuscous dot on external surface. Antennae whitish-brown with two fuscous rings near base. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair brownish tinged. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched; whitish-brown sparsely irrorated with fuscous-brown, more so towards base, middle of costa, and apex; cilia whitish-brown. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Atherton, in June, two specimens.

Gen. *Pycnobela*, nov.

πυκνοβελος, with thick weapons (palpi).

Head and face smooth with raised rounded fillet between antennae. Labial palpi long, recurved, diverging; terminal joint dilated, obtuse, laterally

compressed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Antennae with basal joint long, flattened, concave beneath. Forewings with 2 from near angle, one vein absent (I am not sure which), remaining veins all separate. Hindwings with one vein absent, remaining veins all separate.

Doubtless allied to *Orogona*, with which it agrees in the structure of head and antennae, though palpi and neuration are very different.

***Pycnobela aplectodes*, n. sp.**

ἀπλεκτωδης, simple.

♂, ♀, 12-15 mm. Head dark grey; face white. Palpi whitish, apices of second and terminal joints grey on upper-surface. Antennae fuscous annulated with white. Thorax dark grey, anterior edge narrowly white. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish; underside whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, apex pointed; dark-grey; a white costal streak from base to apex, where it is slightly dilated, and contains four fuscous dots, three costal and one terminal; cilia grey, on apex and costa white. Hindwings very broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in September and October, four specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

***Comodica euryinpha*, n. sp.**

εὐρινιφος, broadly snow-white.

♀, 16 mm. Head white; sides of crown and face blackish. Palpi fuscous; inner-surface white. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous, with a large central white spot extending to anterior margin. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings moderate, apex obtuse; fuscous, towards apex brownish tinged, markings white; a broad basal costal streak, extending to $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, then narrowing to a point at about middle of disc; two oblique streaks from costa at middle and $\frac{2}{3}$, the latter slender; an elongate mark on tornus; a fine fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, rather sharply bent before apex, ending on edge of tornal mark; an apical blackish dot in a grey suffusion; cilia whitish with a median line and a dot opposite apex dark fuscous. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; grey; cilia $\frac{2}{3}$, grey.

Nearest *C. acantistes*, Meyr.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December, one specimen.

***Comodica crypsicroca*, n. sp.**

κρυψικροκος, with hidden saffron.

♂, 9 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi whitish. Antennae whitish; towards apex grey. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous annulated with white; posterior pair whitish. Forewings moderate, obtuse, but with slight apical projection; white with some fuscous suffusion on basal and dorsal areas; a short fuscous streak from base on fold; costal edge fuscous with three broad-based costal streaks, at base, $\frac{1}{3}$, and just beyond middle, the last longer and extending obliquely outwards to middle of disc; a narrow white streak separates this from an orange-brown, oblique, fuscous-edged, subapical streak; an orange-brown spot on termen edged posteriorly with blackish; cilia pale ochreous with two costal and one subapical blackish bars. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; pale grey; cilia 1, pale grey.

New South Wales: Lismore, in October, two specimens.

***Comodica drepanosema*, n. sp.**

δρεπανοσημος, sickle marked.

♀, 9 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey-whitish. Antennae and abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, apex

obtuse, termen strongly indented; white with fuscous markings; a costal streak from base to beyond middle with slight posterior projection in disc; two short oblique costal streaks beyond this; a broad-based sickle-shaped streak from dorsum before middle ending in a fine point posteriorly; a leaden-metallic terminal spot preceded by a blackish dot; cilia white with three fine costal bars and a basal spot on apex blackish. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; grey; cilia 1, grey.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November, one specimen.

Erechthias acroleuca, n. sp.

ἀκρολευκος, white at the apex.

♂, 13 mm. Head and palpi whitish. Antennae ochreous with two fuscous rings before apex; basal joint whitish. Thorax whitish. Abdomen dark grey, beneath ochreous. Legs ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings with costa nearly straight, but arched before apex; apex round-pointed; termen very oblique; whitish, but mostly occupied by broad orange-ochreous markings; a basal patch; outwardly-oblique streaks from costa and dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$, meeting in middle at an acute angle; similar streaks from middle of costa and dorsum; a large apical patch nearly confluent with a large tornal spot; a small snow-white apical spot; cilia orange-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Charleville, in September; I took one example of this fine species on a fence after a storm.

Erechthias polyplecta, n. sp.

πολυπλεκτος, closely twined.

♂, ♀, 9-11 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax grey-whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, apex pointed; whitish with dark-fuscous markings; four outwardly-oblique costal streaks reaching about half across wing; first basal, much expanded on costa, second median, third from $\frac{3}{4}$, fourth subapical; a subbasal dorsal spot, and another at $\frac{1}{4}$; an irregular dentate line from dorsum beyond middle to apices of second and third costal streaks; an apical spot and terminal line; cilia whitish, apices narrowly fuscous except on tornus. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Townsville, in August and September, three specimens.

Erechthias mesosticha, n. sp.

μεσοστιχος, with median streak.

♀, 8-9 mm. Head and thorax brownish-ochreous; face and palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennae whitish-ochreous annulated with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; tibiae and tarsi annulated with dark fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings narrow, apex rounded; whitish-ochreous suffused with brownish-ochreous; a fuscous line on costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to beyond $\frac{3}{4}$, interrupted in middle; a fine fuscous median longitudinal line from middle to termen, its upper edge whitish towards apex; a short marginal fuscous streak at tornus; cilia ochreous, on tornus and dorsum ochreous-whitish. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in June; Cardwell, in August; two specimens.

Erechthias epixantha, n. sp.

ἐπιξανθος, tawny.

♂, 6-7 mm. Head and thorax brownish-ochreous; face and palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennae whitish-ochreous annulated with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish; tarsi annulated with fuscous; posterior pair

grey. Forewings moderate, apex rounded; dark brownish-ochreous; costal edge fuscous from near base to near apex; a very slender pale line along fold; another from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, at first oblique, then longitudinal to above tornus, partly edged with fuscous beneath; a third from middle joining second at its extremity; a large, triangular, subapical, fuscous, costal spot, giving rise to a sharply angulated subterminal line, edged posteriorly with whitish; cilia ochreous with a fuscous basal line. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Innisfail, in November; Queensland: Eumundi, near Nambour, in March; two specimens.

Erechthias cirrhopolia, n. sp.

κίρροπολιος, yellowish-grey.

♂, ♀, 9-10 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, beneath whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-oval, apex pointed; leaden-grey; a pale-ochreous median line from base to a large pale-ochreous terminal suffusion; a whitish costal streak from base, broadly expanded from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$, where it ends abruptly; two broad, oblique, wedge-shaped, fuscous, costal streaks crossing white area, and prolonged by pale-ochreous lines into terminal suffusion; a suffused whitish spot on $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum; a blackish dot above tornus, another near termen below middle, and a third at apex; cilia pale ochreous, apices pale grey. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; pale grey; cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$, pale grey.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in September, two specimens.

Erechthias celetica, n. sp.

κηλητικός, charming.

♂, 10 mm. Head and thorax grey; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; tarsi and middle tibiae annulated with dark fuscous, anterior pair mostly dark fuscous. Forewings dark fuscous; dorsal area broadly but irregularly whitish-grey; a short outwardly-oblique white streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, running into a white spot at $\frac{1}{3}$ above fold; a dark-fuscous spot beneath fold at about $\frac{1}{3}$; a second, short, white, oblique, costal streak at middle; a longer, very fine, white streak from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, very oblique and nearly reaching termen; a triangular, whitish, subapical, costal spot; an irregular, longitudinal, white, supraternal blotch; termen narrowly whitish; cilia whitish with apical hook and two terminal lines fuscous. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

Allied to the preceding but with many differences in the markings of forewings.

Queensland: Burpengary, near Brisbane, in December, one specimen.

Erechthias polionota, n. sp.

πολιωνωτος, grey backed.

♂, 10 mm. Head and thorax grey; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae grey, darker towards apex. Abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish; tarsi and middle tibiae annulated with fuscous; anterior pair wholly fuscous. Forewings dark fuscous; dorsal area broadly grey; three outwardly-oblique white streaks from costa to middle of disc, from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$; a triangular white subapical costal spot; a larger subapical white terminal spot; cilia grey, with sub-basal and subapical terminal lines, and costal hook at apex fuscous. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in November, one specimen.

Erechthias caustophara, n. sp.

καυστοφαρος, with scorched robe.

♂, ♀, 10-11 mm. Head brown-whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae brown-whitish. Thorax brown-whitish. Abdomen pale grey, brownish tinged. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae, and all tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, costa moderately arched; brown-whitish; markings fuscous; a large subbasal costal spot, a second on middle of costa, and a third at $\frac{3}{4}$; a fine outwardly-oblique streak immediately beyond third spot, but separated from it except at extremity; an apical spot; basal and median dorsal dots; a fine subterminal line; cilia brown-whitish, a fine subapical line around apex. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in October; Townsville, in September; Queensland: Brisbane, in November and April; six specimens.

Hieroxestis leucoprosopa, n. sp.

λευκοπροσωπος, white faced.

♂, 9-10 mm. Head fuscous-brown; fillet, face, and palpi snow-white. Antennae pale grey; towards base white. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight, apex rounded; glossy brownish-grey; costal edge whitish; cilia brownish-grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in October and November, three specimens.

Fam. TINEIDAE.

Acridotarsa deloneura, n. sp.

δηλονευρος, with conspicuous nerves.

♂, 27 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi very long, apical joint depressed; whitish-ochreous. Antennae with basal pecten, apices of joints dilated; whitish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle pair suffused with fuscous anteriorly; middle and posterior tarsi much longer than tibiae. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen very oblique; all veins separate; whitish-ochreous; veins irrorated with brownish-fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous with a few basal fuscous points. Hindwings broader than forewings; all veins separate; ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Western Australia: Busselton, one specimen.

Gen. **Palaeoneura**, nov.

παλαιονευρος, with primitive neuration.

Head and face rough haired. Labial palpi moderately long, porrect; second joint with long loose hairs; terminal joint much shorter than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi and tongue obsolete. Antennae about $\frac{2}{3}$; basal joint with strong pecten; in male shortly ciliated. Posterior tibiae with long dense hairs. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 7 to costa, 11 from middle; chorda and forked media present. Hindwings with all veins present and separate. 3 to 7 nearly parallel; forked media present.

Palaeoneura amictopis, n. sp.

αμικτωπισ, unmixed, pure.

♂, 25 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey-whitish. Antennae grey-whitish, towards apex fuscous; cilia in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings suboblong, rather elongate, not dilated, costa

gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings over 1, apex rounded, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

Western Australia: Perth, in October, one specimen.

Lepidoscia monosticha, n. sp.

μονοστιχος, with single line.

♂, 15 mm. Head whitish; back of crown fuscous. Palpi, antennae, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Antennal ciliations in male 1. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings broadly spatulate, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale fuscous; an inwardly-oblique white line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings pale fuscous; cilia $\frac{2}{3}$, pale fuscous.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in September, one specimen.

Lepidoscia chrysastra, n. sp.

χρυσαστρος, golden starred.

♂, 17-18 mm. Head dark fuscous with some ochreous hairs on crown. Palpi, antennae, and thorax dark fuscous. Antennal ciliations in male 3. Abdomen dark fuscous; beneath ochreous towards apex. Legs dark fuscous; posterior pair partly ochreous. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; dark fuscous, markings pale ochreous; a spot on base of costa; a large triangular spot above dorsum near base; an acute, short, transverse mark on costa before middle, a dot beyond middle, and an elongate transverse triangular spot before apex; a long erect mark on dorsum before tornus, reaching middle of disc; a subterminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings fuscous; cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, fuscous.

Western Australia: Perth, in October, two specimens.

Narycia cirrhosticha, n. sp.

κιρροστιχος, yellowish lined.

♂, 13-14 mm. Head pale ochreous; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; middle tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior tibiae and tarsi ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; fuscous; markings pale ochreous; a narrow fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to near base of dorsum, expanding slightly towards dorsum; a second narrow fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, slightly outwardly bent and rather constricted in middle; some obscure terminal dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings subovate; 4 and 5 separate; grey; cilia $\frac{1}{4}$, grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in October, two specimens.

Narycia euthygramma, n. sp.

εὐθυγραμμος, with straight markings.

♂, 14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face, palpi, and antennae fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, towards base paler. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair, except tarsi, whitish-ochreous. Forewings moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed; 7 and 8 coincident; dark fuscous; three narrow, nearly straight, ochreous-whitish, transverse fasciae; first near base, slightly inwardly oblique; second from costa before middle to dorsum beyond middle; third from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August, one specimen.

Narycia myriospila, n. sp.

μυριοσπιλος, with countless spots.

♀, 30-32 mm. Head, antennae, and thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous tinged. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, more strongly towards base, and there fringed with longer scales, apex round-pointed; 7 and 8 stalked; pale grey speckled with very numerous, minute, fuscous dots; a short, broad, fuscous bar from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, outwardly oblique to middle of disc; cilia pale grey, apices grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in May and June, two specimens.

Narycia phaeostola, n. sp.

φαιοστολος, dusky clothed.

♂, 15 mm. Head pale ochreous; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, beneath pale ochreous. Legs fuscous, suffused, and tarsi annulated, with pale ochreous. Forewings oval-oblong, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; 7 and 8 coincident; fuscous slightly tinged with brown; an irregular whitish-ochreous spot at about $\frac{1}{3}$ on fold; whitish-ochreous costal dots shortly before and after middle; cilia concolourous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

♀, 20-21 mm. Forewings more elongate, apex more acute; fuscous without brownish tinge; markings of male very obscurely indicated.

At first sight the sexes appear so different that I would not have placed them together if they had not been taken in the same locality.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December and January, one male (type) and three female specimens.

Narycia sinuosa, n. sp.

Sinuosus, with many curves.

♂, 16-20 mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair except tarsi whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa bisinuate, being moderately arched with slight median excavation, apex round-pointed; termen very oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; grey-whitish with numerous transverse fuscous strigulae; four or five fine interrupted transverse lines in basal third; sometimes a broader fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, its edges very irregular; a tornal fuscous spot, sometimes connected with a similar or larger spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, and sometimes one or more costal spots beyond this; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in April and May, four specimens.

Narycia melanospora, n. sp.

μελανοσπορος, black spotted.

♂, 17 mm. Head whitish. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax and abdomen fuscous; tuft whitish-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, more strongly towards apex, apex round-pointed; 7 and 8 stalked; whitish with scanty fuscous irroration and fuscous markings; dorsal spots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, each preceded by a discal spot; numerous costal dots with a larger spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; a straight, irregularly edged fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus; a subterminal series of dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

New South Wales: Cooma (2,000 feet), in October, one specimen.

Narycia ischnomorpha, n. sp.

ισχνομορφος, of narrow shape.

♂, 14-16 mm. Head white; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous with a white transverse line behind middle. Abdomen fuscous; tuft whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, oval, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 very shortly stalked; whitish; numerous costal and dorsal fuscous strigulae; a large central roundish spot, connected by a bar with $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, fuscous; a smaller discal spot at $\frac{3}{4}$; a subapical spot, sometimes white-centred; cilia whitish. Hindwings narrow-ovate; 4 and 5 approximated or stalked (in one example 5 absent on one side); grey; cilia $\frac{1}{3}$, grey.

Queensland: Adavale, in April, four specimens.

Narycia leucochroa, n. sp.

λευκοχροος, white.

♂, 26 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax white; anterior edge fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings posteriorly dilated, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 coincident; white with general, scanty, pale-grey irroration; a pale-grey spot in disc above tornus, and another opposite beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in January, one specimen.

Narycia conioptila, n. sp.

κονιοπτιλος, dusty winged.

♂, ♀, 15-20 mm. Head whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous, basal joint whitish; in male slightly serrate, minutely ciliated. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi with fine whitish annulations; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 coincident; whitish; numerous fuscous strigulae tending to form fine interrupted transverse lines; two fuscous transverse fasciae; first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to dorsum before middle, constricted or interrupted beneath costa; second from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, sometimes dilated in disc, constricted on tornus; cilia whitish. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in August, three specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Narycia lechriotypa, n. sp.

λεχριοτυπος, obliquely marked.

♂, 10-11 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair paler. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded; 7 and 8 coincident; white with fuscous markings and strigulae; an elongate spot on base of costa; an outwardly-oblique bar from $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum to beyond middle of disc; a tornal spot; an outwardly-oblique bar from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa towards but not reaching lower end of termen; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Townsville, in September and October, two specimens.

Narycia acropolia, n. sp.

ακροπολιος, grey at apex.

♂, 14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax grey; tegulae ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly

arched, apex rounded; 7 and 8 coincident; whitish; markings fuscous-grey; a faint basal suffusion with a straight transverse posterior edge; a line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to middorsum, and another from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus angulated in disc; the included area between these lines faintly suffused, except a costal spot; an apical spot; a short line on lower part of termen; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Victoria: Beaconsfield, in October, one specimen.

Narycia niphospila, n. sp.

νιφoσπιλος, snow spotted.

♂, 22-24 mm.; ♀, 27 mm. Head white; face, palpi, and antennae brownish-ochreous. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen brownish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair brownish-ochreous. Forewings moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed; 7 and 8 coincident; ochreous-fuscous, with numerous white spots; a basal white fascia; four costal spots, two before and two beyond middle; three dorsal spots, first near base; second before middle, fascia-like, reaching more than half across disc; third similar; a subdorsal dot between these two, and another dot on tornus; an apical spot, sometimes confluent with an oval submarginal spot which runs into termen and cilia above tornus; cilia ochreous-fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings greyish-ochreous, slightly mottled posteriorly; cilia pale ochreous.

North Queensland: Stannary Hills, near Herberton, three specimens received from Dr. Thomas Bancroft.

Narycia tetramochla, n. sp.

τετραμοχλος, with four bars.

♂, 20-22 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark fuscous with a white posterior spot. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed; 7 and 8 stalked; white; markings dark fuscous; a narrow basal fascia prolonged on costal edge to second fascia; second fascia at $\frac{1}{5}$, gradually dilated towards dorsum; third broader from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, displaced outwards in middle, ending on dorsum beyond middle; fourth from $\frac{3}{4}$ and fifth from before apex, the two fusing in middle of disc and thence running to tornus; a streak along apical half of termen; cilia fuscous, before and above tornus ochreous-whitish. Hindwings grey; ochreous tinged towards dorsum; cilia whitish-ochreous, on apex grey.

Near *N. trifasciana*, Wlk., but the second and third fasciae are widely separate on costa. I have a series of that species from Brisbane, and its markings are very constant. The species following belongs to the same group.

New South Wales: Glen Innes, in March, two specimens.

Narycia dicranota, n. sp.

δικρανοτος, forked.

♂, 17-20 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous, ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark fuscous with a white posterior spot. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair except tarsi whitish-ochreous. Forewings moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed; 7 and 8 stalked, separating not far from apex; white; markings fuscous; a narrow basal fascia slightly produced on costa; a fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa dividing in middisc, anterior arm to $\frac{1}{3}$, posterior to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa joined by another from before apex, and ending on tornus; sometimes one or two fuscous dots on termen; cilia whitish-ochreous; before apex and

on tornus mixed with fuscous. Hindwings pale grey, sometimes mottled with whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

The forewings are pure white; in *N. trifasciana* they are slightly ochreous tinged with slight fuscous irroration, and the markings are darker and broader. Though extremely similar the differences appear constant.

Queensland: Brisbane, in March and April; Toowoomba, in April; three specimens.

NARYCIA PELOCHROA, Meyr.

I have a second female example of *N. leuceres*, Turn., from Stradbroke Island, but have found no male to correspond, and now regard it as merely a pale form of the female of *N. pelochroa*.

Mesopherna epomadia, n. sp.

ἐπωμαδιος, marked on the shoulders.

♂, ♀, 14-22 mm. Head whitish; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish. Thorax white; bases of patagia fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very oblique; 7 and 8 approximated at origin, 7 to costa; white with sparse dark-fuscous irroration; a strong dark-fuscous costal streak from base to about $\frac{1}{3}$; sometimes a suffused spot on middorsum; cilia white irrorated with fuscous and grey. Hindwings with 5 and 6 approximated at origin; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in December and February; Coolangatta, in October; four specimens.

Mesopherna niphopasta, n. sp.

νιφοπαστος, sprinkled with snow.

♀, 15 mm. Head white; face blackish. Palpi blackish; extreme apex of labial palpi white. Antennae fuscous, towards base white. Thorax white. Abdomen grey; in female with large apical tuft. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey except tarsi, which are fuscous with fine whitish annulations. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, more strongly so towards apex, apex round-pointed; 7 and 8 separate; 7 to costa; grey, rather densely sprinkled with white dots; a broad white median streak from base to $\frac{3}{4}$, its inferior edge ill-defined; a blackish dot on fold at $\frac{1}{4}$; another larger and irregular at $\frac{2}{3}$ in median streak; a few blackish scales towards dorsum and in median streak; an interrupted, blackish, terminal line; cilia white, apices blackish, a curved, basal, blackish line on costa and around apex, continued as an indistinct subapical line to tornus. Hindwings elongate-ovate, apex pointed; 5 and 6 approximated at origin; pale grey; cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, pale grey.

Queensland: Gayndah, one specimen received from Dr. Hamilton Kenny.

Ardiosteres crossospila, n. sp.

κροσσοσπιλος, with marginal spots.

♂, ♀, 14-17 mm. Head pale-fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous scales. Antennae pale fuscous; in male thickened and shortly ciliated $\frac{2}{3}$. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous, fuscous tinged. Forewings broadly oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very oblique; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen; rather pale fuscous with some darker scales; markings ochreous-whitish; a subquadrate spot on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, its lower angles slightly produced; a dot on midcosta and a small spot on about $\frac{2}{3}$; an oblique wedge-shaped spot on middorsum, its apex outwards; dorsal dots at $\frac{3}{4}$ and tornus; a median subterminal dot; a wedge-shaped spot on termen beneath apex; cilia fuscous, on terminal spot whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: National Park (1,500 to 3,000 feet), in December and March, three specimens.

Gen. *Azaleodes*, nov.

ἀξαλεωδης, of dry, withered appearance.

Head and face rough-haired. Palpi rather long, ascending, exceeding vertex, stout but laterally compressed, shortly rough-scaled; terminal joint about $\frac{1}{2}$, as stout as second joint. Maxillary palpi long, slender, folded. Posterior tibiae smooth above, shortly hairy beneath. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 7 to termen, 11 from near base. Hindwings with all veins present and separate, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 approximately equidistant, a forked median vein in cell.

Probably related to *Ardiosteres*, but more primitive.

Azaleodes micronipha, n. sp.

μικρονιφος, minutely snow-white.

♀, 26 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax brown. Abdomen fuscous; brown towards base. Legs brown; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched to $\frac{1}{3}$, thence nearly straight, apex rectangular, termen straight, scarcely oblique; brown with scattered fuscous irroration; a snow-white, median, discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, and another at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia brown. Hindwings slightly over 1; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December, one specimen.

Gen. *Tanymita*, nov.

ταννμιτος, with long threads.

Head and face densely rough haired. Tongue absent. Labial palpi long, ascending, recurved; second joint very long, expanded towards apex, rough haired anteriorly towards apex; terminal joint short, stout, acute, rough haired anteriorly and posteriorly. Maxillary palpi rather stout, three-jointed, slightly expanded with rough hairs at apex. Antennae about $\frac{1}{2}$, in male slightly serrate. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 2 from well before angle, 4 and 5 coincident in male, in female connate, remaining veins separate. Hindwings with 4, 5, 6 equidistant, parallel, 6 from upper angle, 7 from well before upper angle of cell.

Tanymita hypomacra, n. sp.

ὑπομακρος, rather long.

♂, 24-27 mm.; ♀, 32-36 mm. Head ochreous-whitish with some fuscous hairs on crown. Palpi ochreous-whitish with some dark-fuscous irroration. Antennae ochreous-whitish. Thorax ochreous-whitish with five longitudinal fuscous-brown lines. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; posterior tibiae grey on dorsum. Forewings rather long, suboval, apex rounded; ochreous-whitish with numerous fine longitudinal fuscous lines; in posterior area these run in pairs, the space between them being pale ochreous; cilia ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous points. Hindwings as broad as forewings; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Thursday Island; Kuranda, in April; Cairns; Innisfail, in November; five specimens.

PTYCHOXENA TEPHRANTHA, Meyr.

Meyr., Exot. Micro., i., p. 616 (1916).

Mr. Meyrick identified this for me. My examples do not agree with all the details of his description, and doubtless the species is variable.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in October; Queensland: Brisbane; Coolangatta, in April; also from Ceylon, India, Africa, and South America.

Monopis cirrhospila, n. sp.

κίρροσπιλος, spotted with pale yellow.

♂, 16 mm. Head pale yellow. Palpi fuscous. Antennae yellowish, suffused with grey except basal joint; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen pale yellow. Legs pale yellow; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very oblique; fuscous-brown; a pale-yellow dorsal blotch before middle; similar but larger blotch on costa from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$, triangular and extending beyond middle, indented just posterior to its apex; five or six fuscous dots between the two blotches; cilia yellowish irrorated with fuscous-brown. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale yellow.

Northern Territory: Darwin, one specimen received from Mr. G. F. Hill.

Monopis ochroptila, n. sp.

ώχροπτιλος, pale winged.

♂, ♀, 11-20 mm. Head and palpi pale ochreous. Antennae grey. Thorax and abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle pairs with some fuscous suffusion. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; pale ochreous-grey; cilia concolourous. Hindwings similar but paler, sometimes more greyish.

Queensland: Dalby, in April; Adavale, in April; Victoria: Birchip; six specimens.

Gen. **Sarocrania**, nov.

σαροκρανιος, brush headed.

Head and face very densely rough haired. Labial palpi moderate, slender, drooping; second joint with a few long hairs; terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi long folded. Antennae about $\frac{2}{3}$; without pecten; in male rather stout, simple. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum. Forewings narrow; 7 and 8 stalked out of 6, 7 to termen. Hindwings lanceolate; 4 absent, 6 and 7 stalked.

A derivative of *Tinea*. I have some difficulty in making out the complete neurulation, but think vein 4 is absent in both wings.

Sarocrania ischnophylla, n. sp.

ισχροφυλλος, narrow winged.

♂, 11 mm. Head ochreous-brown. Palpi, antennae, and thorax grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-grey. Forewings narrow, apex rounded; smooth shining grey; cilia grey. Hindwings lanceolate; pale grey; cilia $2\frac{1}{2}$, pale grey.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November; one specimen.

Tinea niphoplaca, n. sp.

νιφοπλακος, with broad snow-white spots.

♀, 13 mm. Head snow-white. Palpi blackish; terminal joint whitish. Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax blackish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey, tarsi with whitish annulations. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded; blackish; a broad snow-white fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$, narrowed almost to a point on costa, anterior edge straight, posterior rounded; a large snow-white spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, broadest on costa, inferior edge rounded; a white subapical dot; cilia pale grey; bases blackish. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia $\frac{3}{4}$, grey.

Northern Territory: Stapleton, one specimen received from Mr. G. F. Hill.

Tinea drymonoma, n. sp.

δρυμονομος, haunting the woods.

♂, ♀, 10-13 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous, apex and internal surface ochreous-whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish with some dark-fuscous scales. Thorax fuscous, a posterior spot, apices of patagia, and sometimes an anterior spot ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi dark fuscous with ochreous-whitish annulations. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish, markings and some scattered scales brownish mixed with dark fuscous; a spot on fold before middle, and sometimes another after middle; a larger spot on or beneath costa at $\frac{3}{5}$; an apical spot; an interrupted dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 to 4,000 feet), in December and January, abundant.

Tinea trigonosema, n. sp.

τριγωνοσημος, with triangular marking.

♂, ♀, 10-12 mm. Head white. Palpi white, basal half or more of external surface of second joint fuscous. Antennae in male whitish, in female annulated with fuscous, with darker rings towards apex, in male annulated towards apex only. Thorax whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi broadly annulated with dark fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very oblique; whitish with scanty fuscous irroration; a fuscous suffused spot on base of costa; a fuscous triangle on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, and a fuscous spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; some dark-fuscous scales on fold towards extremity, and a patch of dark-fuscous irroration in disc before third costal spot; a subapical dark-fuscous spot; cilia whitish with some fuscous points and a fine, pale, subapical grey line. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in September, two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Tinea pherauges, n. sp.

φεραυγης, shining.

♀, 9 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous-grey. Antennae grey-whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, apex rounded; pale shining leaden-grey; cilia grey. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, grey.

New South Wales: Ebor (4,000 feet), in January, two specimens, of which one is in Coll. Meyrick.

Tinea diacrita, n. sp.

διακριτος, distinguished.

♂, 18-22 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae pale ochreous-grey. Palpi dark fuscous; inner surface pale ochreous-grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish-grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings moderately elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-grey with some slight fuscous irroration; a thick, irregular, dark-fuscous, submedian streak from base of costa to $\frac{3}{5}$, with two projections beneath, first about middle of disc, second at its posterior extremity; two short elongate dark-fuscous subcostal dots about middle, arranged longitudinally; cilia ochreous-whitish with a fuscous median line and postmedian fuscous bars. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in December and January; New South Wales: Lismore, in October, five specimens.